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Monday, August 8, 1910.

Those who pretend to be mindreaders
can't read their own.

Milkmen never cry over spilt milk
—they hunt up a pumpt.

Has Mrs. Alice Rumpelt Longworth
got into the smoke nuisance class?

President Taft is original in send-
ing out a Crane bearing the olive
branch.

Objectors to the new tariff law are
not all outside the party to which its
framers belong.

Already they are beginning football
training; which indicates that the silly
season is not yet over.

But Republican regulars appear to
be unable to observe the old advice
to keep the feet warm and the head
cool.

A New York banker says that he
found the West too busy to look glum.
Sure! This is the Land of Do Things
and Cheer Up!

Dairymen will eventually tumble to
the fact that it is cheaper to observe
the pure food laws than to have their
products confiscated.

Johnny Jones says: "I have good
piece of land over Jordan, and if I
only had water to irrigate 'im, I could
raise taters to consume my family all
winter."

If Pennsylvania's new political
party is, as it declares itself to be,
without a boss, it wouldn't take long
to find one in the vicinity of Oyster
Bay.

A murderer having been lynched in
the streets of Paris only shows how
far the Parisians may sometimes go
in the diversification of their
amusements.

Of course, only children are sup-
posed to take any interest in circus
parades, but it won't be the "kids"
who will leave the dishes unwashed
and the offices closed.

Having arrived at an extreme in
the hobble skirt, the fashion makers
will not be living up to their role of
inconsistency if they don't now decree
into favor the ermineline.

If it is at Saltair that visitors are
to obtain impressions of Salt Lake,
will they go away with the idea that
the town is so slow that the spiders
weave cobwebs all over it?

If it is true that the hierarchs have
ordered Elder George C. Parkinson to
Mexico, why not also expatriate Elder
Arthur W. Hart? He is just as much
a traitor to his country and his peo-
ple.

George Clinton Bateholder says that
the American girl is the most beau-
tiful in all the world. Yes, sir! And
when we get through writing this
bunch of paragraphs we'll go right
home to the sweetest one of them all.

Western Governors are soon to hold
a conference in Salt Lake; and it is
possible to so arrange matters that
it will be altogether unnecessary for
one to ruefully remark to that other
concerning uncalled-for lapses of time
between certain occurrences.

It appears that in the capture of
Doctor Crippen the thing was a bit
turned around and the Dew got his
devil. In the meantime, though, Cap-

tain Kendall of the Montrose seems
to have acted as chief agent in the
deal.

GORE'S TACTICAL MISTAKE.

Senator Gore might confidently have
expected the flat denials that have been
made upon the investigation of his
charges of bribery in connection with
Indian lands. A man who will approach
another for the purpose of bribing him
will inevitably deny the attempt when
he is exposed. Mr. Hamon has done
this, precisely as almost of necessity he
would, for it is not to be supposed
that a man having made this sort of
a proposal to another and the other hav-
ing nothing but his unsupported word to
establish the charge would fail to enter
denial. The theory is that one man's
word is as good as another's in such a
case. It would not, of course, appear
so to the public as between Gore and
Hamon, but when Vice-President Sher-
man adds his flat denial, then the pre-
ponderance of weight in evidence is
against Senator Gore. Unless he has
something better by way of corrobora-
tion than the indefinite and unsubstan-
tial testimony of his brother and his
stenographer, which in fact is no direct
confirmation, then Mr. Gore will be
wounded in the encounter.

In a matter of this kind where it is
merely one man's word against an-
other the accuser is at a disadvantage
when it comes to the test, because he
needs something directly corroborative
of his own word to establish his case
in the face of the denials that are sure
to be made. It is unfortunate for Mr.
Gore that he is in that position. At
the same time we believe that the con-
sensus of public opinion will be that he
has told the absolute truth throughout.

Of course, what he says does not nec-
essarily implicate Vice-President Sher-
man, because he had Sherman's name at
hearsay and does not claim to know per-
sonally anything about Sherman's con-
nection with the matter; nothing more
than Hamon told him; so that Vice-
President Sherman is not in the least
necessarily smirched. It is unfortunate
that his name was dragged out in the
way it was, since nothing but hearsay
connected him with the transaction in
the first place. We believe, however,
that Senator Gore was approached pre-
cisely as he states, and that everything
that he says occurred did in fact occur;
but by reason of the fact that he has
no direct corroborative evidence, he
fails legally to establish his charges.
The new charges made will undoubtedly
swing the weight of probability in his
favor, so far as his statement relates
to being approached with offer of money
as a bribe.

A GRAND JURY FUNCTION.

And now it appears that there should
be a grand jury investigation of the
conduct of the members of the Utah
Legislature, if we are to believe what
Apostle Heber J. Grant said at Logan
last week. He was one of the speakers
at the Cache state conference, and the
Logan Journal reports him to have said
this:

"The people want no whisky, and they
want no law that will elect a legisla-
ture, but the legislators were not satis-
fied to do the will of the people who sent
them there, but chose to obey the com-
mands of the liquor men. They say they
did not sell out, and of course they ex-
pect us to take them at their word, but
there is such a thing as circumstantial
evidence and it all points to the other
conclusion."

Probably the thing that saves Utah
Legislators from investigation is the
statement added by Apostle Grant that
"these Legislators are Mormons," cou-
pled with the assumption that such
commands of the liquor men" with strict
observance of the admonitions of one
who is greater to them than is the
sweetest singer in all Israel. Because
it will be remembered that when Presi-
dent Joseph F. Smith talked to the
saints at one of the big church confer-
ences, April 6, 1898, he took advantage
of that occasion to tell them of the
hypocrisy of some of his brethren on
the liquor matter. He chided them
as being "pious Mormons" for having
remonstrated with upturned eyes
against the practice of the big Co-op
drug store of selling liquors under the
sacred emblem of the "all-seeing eye"
and the motto, "Holiness to the Lord."

Joseph F. said that these very men
would sneak into the drug store and
guzzle whisky until they became too
wobbly to remember their natural
names, let alone those that had been
given them when they "received their
endowments" in the Mormon holy of
holies. Besides, Joseph F. Smith looked
upon liquor selling by the Co-op drug
store as a matter of business intended
to catch the trade of the "pious Mor-
mons," as he called them, who thought
it unreasonable that booze should be
sold under the sanctification of the
Mormon priesthood. He told the peo-
ple that if Z. C. M. I. didn't keep in-
toxicating liquors for sale the "pious
Mormons" would "go somewhere else
to deal." And that, in the opinion
of the profit-seeking prophet, would
never do. He is out for the cash, and
any little thing like a supposed probi-
tion sentiment could not be permitted
to stand in the way of piling up big
dividends for the big Co-op.

The truth of the matter was that
Apostle Grant was permitted to go out
and supposedly create a wave of pro-
hibition sentiment in Utah, while the
higher of the high powers quietly
and underhandedly shot that wave
down into a handy sewer hole. If Joseph
F. Smith had really wanted a prohibition
measure passed by the late Legislature
that law would have been placed upon the
books of this State; and wealthy as
the liquor interests of the country may be,
they would have gone completely broke
if they had determined to stop it by
means of money expenditure. If any-
body was bought, as Grant says is
true, he should turn his eagle eye upon
the man who above all other men in

this State loves much money and many
wives. Then he should report his find-
ings, meantime remembering that Joseph
F. Smith is touring Europe on money
that he has not earned.

"PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF."

While the Deseret News is complain-
ing that the law is not observed in this
city it should wipe away its crocodile
tears long enough to contemplate the
following testimony of President Francis
M. Lyman of the quorum of twelve
apostles of the Mormon church (see
official report in the Smoot case, vol-
ume 1, page 428), concerning his daily
life:

Mr. Taylor—Then you did wrong?
Mr. Lyman—Yes, sir; according to the
law.
Mr. Taylor—According to the law?
Mr. Lyman—Yes, sir.
Mr. Taylor—It was wrong according to
the rule of the church.
Mr. Lyman—It was wrong according to
the rule of the church.
Mr. Taylor—So you violated both laws?
Mr. Lyman—Yes, sir.
Mr. Taylor—The law of the land and the
rule of the church?
Mr. Lyman—Yes, sir.
The Chairman—I wish to ask a question
right here. You are now continuing in
this polygamist relation?
Mr. Lyman—No, sir.
The Chairman—And intend to?
Mr. Lyman—I had thought of nothing
else, Mr. Chairman.

So we see that among the Mormon
chiefs the double offense is committed
of breaking the law and spurning the
commandment of God, without a thought
of doing anything else. The whole in-
famous example is a breeder of con-
tempt for the law, because those who
are not known to actually engage in
lawbreaking themselves encourage and
sustain those who do. And that exam-
ple encourages throughout the entire
community where the church holds
sway.

At one time in Utah's early days
conditions became so fearfully bad in
the Mormon church that a "reforma-
tion" was ordered, church officials de-
claring that it was time to "clean the
inside of the platter." That situation
has recurred and it is time for another
clean-up.

EXPERIMENTS THAT FAILED.

In the Doctrine and Covenants, and
throughout Mormon so-called revela-
tion, God is an unchangeable, everlast-
ing and all-powerful Creator. It is
stated in a hundred places in the book
of revelations and reiterated all down
the years of Mormon experimenting.
There is, perhaps, no parallel in his-
tory to this system. Notwithstanding
the Lord has been charged up with the
most brazen class of graft and ex-
ploitation ever known, the saints still
listen to the illogical explanations the
leaders propound to them.

In Kirtland, Ohio, many revelations
were given that plainly show the Lord,
according to the Prophet, sincerely in-
tended to make that place the Zion,
from which his gospel plan, as revealed
to the revelator, would be radiated to
the world. The "united order" fiasco
was duly revealed, tried and proved a
failure. In fact, it was the Prophet's
grafting scheme, connected with the
panic of 1837, that "killed" the Ohio
colonization. The saints blame the
downfall of that town-building scheme
to the wicked enemies of the Lord, but
if they will read the history of the
whole thing, together with a careful
perusal of the Doctrine and Covenants,
they can't help arriving at the proper
conclusion. It was financial affairs
that wrecked the scheme, the efforts of
the treacherous leaders to get rich at
the expense of the poor, benighted con-
vert.

Shortly before the Ohio crash came,
in which the church almost lost its co-
herence, the Prophet saw the storm
coming (it took but common sense to
see it) and sent investigators to Mis-
souri to look up new quarters, as he
well knew that his rascality and de-
ception would make it impossible for
him to remain longer in Ohio when the
facts became known to the public.

In Missouri more revelations were
received, but profiting by experience,
he decided that he would not make the
Lord change his mind so often, so he
made the Lord say emphatically that
Missouri was the Zion, the former Gar-
den of Eden, and the center from which
the church would radiate, engulfing
the earth. In that State he started in
much the same as in Ohio, being the
manager of all financial institutions
and the big end of everything. New
converts were brought in to take the
place of the many who had been
robbed so much that they couldn't get
to Missouri, and the "good work"
went on until the "revelator" found
himself mixed up in so much graft,
head of so many business schemes, and
the chief instigator of so much robbery,
that he incurred the enmity of all good
citizens in that State.

No sane man will believe that the
persecution of the Saints in Missouri,
so called, was the result of the Mor-
mon peculiarities as pertaining to be-
liefs not affecting temporal affairs.
The settlers in that State were typical
frontiersmen, free-hearted and broad-
minded, ready to divide up with the
newcomer and make room for all. That
sort of settler was the last man on earth
to ever persecute any one, he molested
no one unless he saw robbery, lack of
fair play, and bogus pretensions; but
seeing this he was a man to be feared
by the wrong-doers.

The Prophet wanted the whole coun-
try round about Jackson county in or-
der that he might the better handle the
Saints. Every settler who had land in
the chosen area was asked to sell, and
those who did not sell according to the
Mormon offers, were given a taste of
priestcraft as we know it in Utah. Hun-
dreds of enemies were made in the ef-
forts to get complete control of all the
land and business in a large area of
country, and once those settlers formed
a dislike it was for "keeps," as they
say.

The Mormon people hear but one
side of that story, hence they can have
but one-sided views of it. There is
no contest in human affairs wherein

there are not two sides, yet the Saints
never hear but one, their phase, and re-
fuse, many of them, to listen to the
other story. The Lord was made to
say many things to the Saints in Mis-
souri which proved Him a false God,
just as was the case in Ohio. The land
was dedicated, organizations formed,
and in all affairs the Lord spoke. And
still it was a failure.

In Illinois the two former experi-
ments were duplicated, a temple was
built, dedicated, and blessed. The
charter, granting exclusive rights over
the territory, was more than any good
citizen would ask for. But the Prophet
wanted wealth, power, and preferment.
He ran for president of the United
States, cursing the citizens of the
country for not voting for him. His
reputation followed him, and his life
was eventually taken by an angry
mob, instigated and fired by his own
converts, and the chief perpetrators
being of his own sect. How anyone
can see the hand of the All-Wise in
those maneuvers and crude experiments
that utterly failed in every detail is
beyond common comprehension to one
who will read the history with an open
mind.

The church broke up each time its
newest scheme failed, thousands going
off to form new churches, join others
and forever curse the duplicity of their
supposed friends. Then Brigham
Young rose up amongst them, by force
of natural ability as a leader of simple
people, and led them across the coun-
try, headed ostensibly for lower Cali-
fornia, and following the plainly
marked Oregon trail, using the
"Oregon Emigrant's Guide Book." But
this was long, Brigham fell sick,
and these hills and valleys looked like
a good place for people who had to
fight and often hide, and it was se-
lected as the fourth experiment. The
revelations, it would seem, were such
gross failures in early times that none
have been published since the Prophet
died. The leaders are wise enough,
from Brigham down to Joseph F. Smith,
to know that they don't possess wis-
dom enough to give revelations which
would demand respect, so they harp on
those the Prophet made, explaining
away ever defect, with an ingenuity
which has great scope for its exer-
cise, and on the whole is far beneath
contempt.

NOT OUR WALTER J. LEWIS.

Similarity in names will sometimes
not only cause mistakes, but occasion-
ally will bring embarrassment to indi-
viduals.

In our list of new polygamists ap-
pears the name of Walter Lewis. In
this city lives a splendid gentleman by
the name of Walter J. Lewis. The in-
itial in the one instance is sufficient
to distinguish the one man from the
other; but people are sometimes care-
less in such matters. It has been so
in this case, for some of the friends
of our highly-esteemed townsman have
approached him in more or less seri-
ousness with the inquiry as to whether
or not he was the Walter Lewis of
his new polygamist list. Of course,
he is not, as any one who knows of his
sterling manhood and high sense of
honor would realize upon proper reflec-
tion. Our Walter J. Lewis of Salt
Lake is made of different stuff—being
one of the best citizens that ever
blessed a community with his presence
—and The Tribune feels honored in
paying to him this just tribute.

CAST OUT THE LEPROS.

"I feel grateful to The Tribune for
calling it new polygamy, instead of
calling it what it really is."

This was the frank statement made
to this paper by a good and sincere
member of the Mormon church—a man
of intelligence, consideration and
honor. Desiring to relieve his church
of the responsibility for much of the
new polygamy that has been perpetrated
in its name, he said that it was his
firm belief that in at least seventy-five
out of each hundred of the hundreds
of such cases no marriage ceremony
whatever had been performed. "I am
sorry to say this," he continued, "on
account of the women involved and the
children who have been born under
these unlawful relations; but it is the
truth so far as I know. It is a reason-
able assumption, too, because the
church officials are mortally afraid that
there shall be evidence of such cere-
monies that might possibly come out
at some time, notwithstanding all their
care. This would never do, in view of
their frequent protestations. Under
the rule of the church and under the
law of the land the new polygamous
practice is no more and no less than
concupiscence—the victims of the wrong-
doers are simply betrayed women, bear-
ing illegitimate children."

And that must be the inevitable
view in the Mormon church if the
church refuses to assume responsibility.
If it is responsible, then it is damned
anyway. It is a pretty pickle, any way
it may be viewed. And in the end the
church leaders are responsible for it,
whatever they may say to the contrary,
for they could have stopped the prac-
tice long ago; but they would not. As
a result the community is being filled
with illegitimate children to contaminate
the legitimates.

If Mormon church officials will not
wipe out the evil, will not our loyal
citizenship of all classes unite to cast
out this moral leprosy?

Report is to the effect that Elder
George C. Parkinson, president of the
Mormon Oneida stake of Zion, and
notorious land swindler and polyga-
mist, is to step down out of his offi-
cial position and go to Mexico. This
proves the distinct advantage in be-
ing a Mormon high priest—anybody
else would be put out of office and
sent to jail.

Chairman McKinley of the Republi-
can Congressional Campaign committee
says he has no doubt that his party
will retain control of the House. How-
ever, his disappointment will not be
too keen, for he knows that really
he is talking this pure to encourage
others than to deceive himself.

TODAY IN HISTORY

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1910.

The Wilmett Proviso.
On August 8, 1816, David Wilmett, a
representative in congress, introduced into
that body his proviso, which was not so
important in itself, but as an instru-
ment which gave rise to the free soil
movement in the United States. The Wil-
mett proviso was an amendment to a bill,
then pending, granting \$2,000,000 for the
purpose of negotiating a peace with Mex-
ico. It declared that it be an "express
and fundamental condition to the ac-
quisition of any territory from Mexico,
that neither slavery nor involuntary serv-
itude shall exist therein."

With Polk's accession and the Mexican
war, the schism in the Democratic ranks
over the extension of American slave
territory became plainer. Even during
the canvass of 1844 a circular had been
issued by William Cullen Bryant, David
Dudley Field, John W. Edmonds, and
other Van Buren men, supporting Polk,
but urging the choice of congressmen op-
posed to annexation.

Early in the new administration the
division of New York Democrats, the
"Barnburners" and "Old Hunkers," ap-
peared. The former were the strong pro-
ponents of anti-Texas men, or "radical
Democrats," who were licensed to the
farmer who burned his barn to clear it
of rats. The latter were the "northern
Democrats" with southern sympathies, the
porters of annexation, and the respecta-
ble, dull men of easy consciences, who
were said to hanker after the offices.

The Barnburners were led by men of
really eminent ability and excited char-
acter. Among them were John A. Dix, chosen
in 1845 to the United States senate; Aza-
rah Flax, the famous controller, and
John Van Buren, the ex-president's son.
Daniel S. Dickinson and William L.
Marcy were the chief figures in the
Hunker ranks. Polk seemed inclined, at
the beginning, to favor, or at least placate,
the Barnburners.

Polk's death in June, 1845, deprived
the Van Buren men of the tremendous
moral weight which his name carried.
After this the Hunkers rapidly grew in
the fall election of 1845 the Barnburners
thoroughly controlled the Demo-
cratic party of the state of New York.
After this the Hunkers rapidly grew in
the fall election of 1845 the Barnburners
thoroughly controlled the Demo-
cratic party of the state of New York.

Upon this proviso the modern
Republican party was formed eight years
later, upon it, fourteen years later, Abra-
ham Lincoln was chosen president, and
upon it began the war for the union.

All the Democratic members, as well
as the Whigs from New York, and most
strongly the Van Buren or Wright men,
supported the proviso. The Democratic
majority of New York approved it by
the votes of the Whigs with the Barn-
burners and the Soft Hunkers, the latter
being Hunkers less friendly to slav-
ery. It passed the house at Washington
by a vote of 83 to 64, but it was re-
jected by the senate. In the following
December the president again asked for
the measure and as most of the north-
east state legislatures had declared in
favor of it, his word soon reported in
both houses, and the following February
it was passed by a vote of 115 to 106.
Meanwhile, however, the Demo-
cratic senate had passed a similar
bill without the proviso, and this bill
came up before the house. That body
in committee of the whole voted to amend
the senate bill by adding the proviso, but
the proviso was rejected by the senate
and the bill was finally passed with-
out it.

In the slang nomenclature which New
York politics has always produced with
great fertility, Hard-Shell and Soft-Shell
were terms often used instead of Hun-
ker and Barnburner.

August 8, 1862, the writ of habeas cor-
pus was suspended by the president, and
in 1863 the first yacht race was sailed
to establish title to holding the New York
cup. It is the birthday of Abner
Nash, the North Carolina patriot (1715);
James Bowdoin, whose honor the col-
lege was named (1772); Benjamin Sill-
man, Sr., the Nestor of American
foresters (1779); Charles A. Dana, a jour-
nalist (1819); Nelson A. Miles, the fa-
mous American fighter (1839); Laurence
Houston author and critic (1843); the
death of Pope Alexander VII. in
1593, George Canning, English states-
man, in 1837 and the assassination of
Senor Canovas del Castillo in 1897.

LOCAL HISTORY

WHAT HAPPENED AUGUST 8.

1851—Gov. Brigham Young, by proclama-
tion, divided the territory of Utah into
three judicial districts. Lemuel
G. Brandenbury was assigned to the
first, Zerahed Snow to the second,
and Perry E. Brochus to the third
judicial district.

1852—William and Warren Weeks, sons
of Allen Weeks, were killed by Gun-
slute Indians in Cedar valley.

1872—The Rocky Mountain conference of
the Methodist Episcopal church was
organized in Salt Lake City.

1882—Edward Martin, a member of the
Mormon battalion, died in the Four-
teenth ecclesiastical ward, Salt Lake
City. The United States congress ad-
journing, the senate amendment to
the Civil Appropriations bill (com-
monly known as the Hoar amend-
ment), authorizing the governor of
California to suspend the writ of
habeas corpus in that territory, was one
of the last acts passed.

1884—James Roskelley, who labored as a
missionary in the southern states,
was shot and wounded in the arm by
a negro, in Lee Valley, Tenn.

1885—Elder D. K. Rosenbaum of Brigham
City died suddenly at Franklin, Ida.

1886—Thomas Jackson was drowned in
the Jordan river at Salt Lake City.
New wards of the church were or-
ganized at Bluff Dale and Riverton,
Salt Lake county, Lewis H. Mousley
and Orin F. Miller, bishops.

1888—Samuel Cluff of Provo was arrested
for unlawful cohabitation.

1889—The first experiment of running a
street car by electricity in Salt Lake
was successfully made.

1896—Elder Wilford M. Cragun died at
North Ogden, Weber county.

1899—Private W. H. Carter of troop C,
Ninth cavalry, kills First Sergeant
Jackson, and is himself killed by
his fellow soldiers at Fort Douglas.

1900—Two companies of Twenty-third in-
fantry sailed for Port Douglas, Wil-
liam Carter, who shot A. J. Verden,
surrenders to Sheriff Gillespie of
Tooele, Paria of Salt Lake Elks.

1901—Vernie Parker, aged 6, killed by a
wagon. Sheep grazing order mod-
ified. Little girl killed in cloudburst
near Coyote.

1902—Final close of two-club league deal.
1904—Primitive burials brought to light
by recovering bodies buried in rear
yards of Salt Lake homes. Coun-
cil grants Postal Telegraph a fran-
chise. Golden wedding of Major and
Mrs. Edmund Wilkes occurs.

1907—James K. Weton of Ogden killed
near Wells, Nev., while saving the
lives of women from an approaching
train.

TORTURES OF PILES

IT IS UNNECESSARY TO SUFFER
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Even torture is the everyday lot of
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Serravallo's Piles, Druggs, five stores,
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your money if it fails.

We have sold Hem-Roid that way for
two or three years and refunds asked
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